

By Mr. BRADY of Texas:

H.R. 235.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 236.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this joint resolution rests is the power of Congress as enumerated in Article I, Section 9 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia:

H.R. 237.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests in at least two clauses enumerated in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

Clause 14 grants the power of Congress "to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces."

Clause 18 grants the power of Congress "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof," as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

Specifically, this bill amends the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 to expand access to Department of Defense (DOD) homeowners assistance for qualified members of the Armed Forces permanently reassigned during a designated mortgage crisis to allow the Secretary of Defense greater flexibility regarding the dates of the availability of such assistance.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 238.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to raise and maintain armed forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clauses 12, 13, and 14 of the United States Constitution, as well as the power to lay and collect taxes, provide for the common defense and general welfare, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 239.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 240.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEGLY:

H.R. 241.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress. Also this legislation can be enacted under the authority granted in Article 4, Section 3, Clause 2, relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. HERGER:

H.R. 242.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution, and Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 243.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 8 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have the power to enact this legislation to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 244.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

According to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have power to enact this legislation to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 245.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 5 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PLATTS:

H.R. 246.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6—The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

And Amendment XXVII—Originally proposed Sept. 25, 1789. Ratified May 7, 1992.

By Mr. RYAN of Ohio:

H.R. 247.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 248.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14, which gives Congress the power "To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces," and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 249.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which gives Congress the power "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization," and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 250.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which gives Congress the power "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization," and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 251.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 2 of Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution:

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 252.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution, which states that "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States . . ." In addition, this legislation is introduced pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which states that Congress shall have the power "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 253.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This legislation is introduced pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution, which states that "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises . . ." In addition, this legislation is introduced pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution, which states that Congress shall have the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 254.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution—

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

In addition, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution—

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 255.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which gives Congress the power "To regulate Commerce

with foreign Nations," and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 256.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, which gives Congress the power "To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations," Article I, Section 8, Clause 4, which gives Congress the power "To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization," and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which gives Congress the power "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers."

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 257.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. (Article I, Section 8, Clause 1)

The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. (Article I, Section 8, Clause 18)

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 258.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill.

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 259.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 4—The Congress shall have Power to establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

By Mr. BROUN of Georgia:

H.J. Res. 11.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article Five of the Constitution of the United States, which states "The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution . . ."

By Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 12.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill in enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 13.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.J. Res. 14.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to propose Amendments to the Constitution, as enumerated in Article V of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PLATTS:

H.J. Res. 15.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V.—The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

By Mr. KING of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 16.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This joint resolution is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution under Article V of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.J. Res. 17.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This proposed constitutional amendment is introduced pursuant to Article V of the Constitution. In *Whitehill v. Elkins* (1967), the Supreme Court's majority opinion stated that "there is no restraint on the kind of amendment that may be offered," under Article V of the Constitution. In addition, this proposed constitutional amendment is introduced in relation to the 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, which this joint resolution seeks to repeal.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.J. Res. 18.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article Five of the Constitution—The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 21: Mr. SCHOCK, Ms. JENKINS, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. ROKITA, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 23: Ms. BORDALLO and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 27: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. CARNAHAN.

H.R. 38: Mr. HUNTER and Mr. RENACCI.

H.R. 44: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 53: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 54: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 61: Mr. WITTMAN, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. LATTA, Mr. COLE, Mr. KLINE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. PEARCE.

H.R. 96: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. MILLER of Florida, and Mrs. ELLMERS.

H.R. 97: Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MACK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. POE of Texas, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. YOUNG of Indiana, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mrs. ELLMERS, Mr. GERLACH, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. SULLIVAN.

H.R. 103: Mr. ROHRBACHER.

H.R. 104: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 111: Ms. BORDALLO and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 120: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 121: Mr. LANKFORD.

H.R. 140: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WEST, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Mr. STUTZMAN, Mr. HALL, Mr. GARRETT, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. JONES, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, Mr. FLEMING, Mr. POSEY, Mr. AKIN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. ROSS of Florida, Mr. WESTMORELAND, and Mr. CRAWFORD.

H.R. 143: Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Mr. RIBBLE, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. SCHMIDT, and Mr. ROKITA.

H.R. 144: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SCHOCK, Mr. HUELSKAMP, Ms. GRANGER, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 168: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 178: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 192: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STARK, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. HINCHAY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. RICHARDSON, Mr. FARR, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. HONDA, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

H.J. Res. 9: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. POE of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. HALL, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. SCHOCK.

H. Res. 19: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. MOORE.

H. Res. 20: Mr. BERMAN, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Res. 21: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. STARK.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. CAMP

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 2 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS OF KENTUCKY

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Appropriations in H.R. 2 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. UPTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 2 do not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.